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Guide to Washington.

[1889]





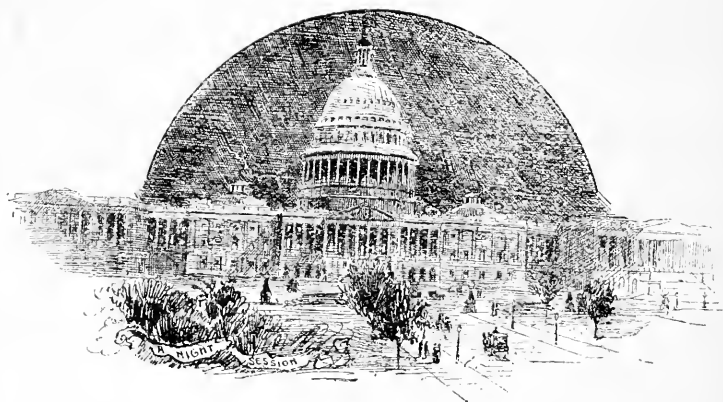
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WASHINGTON

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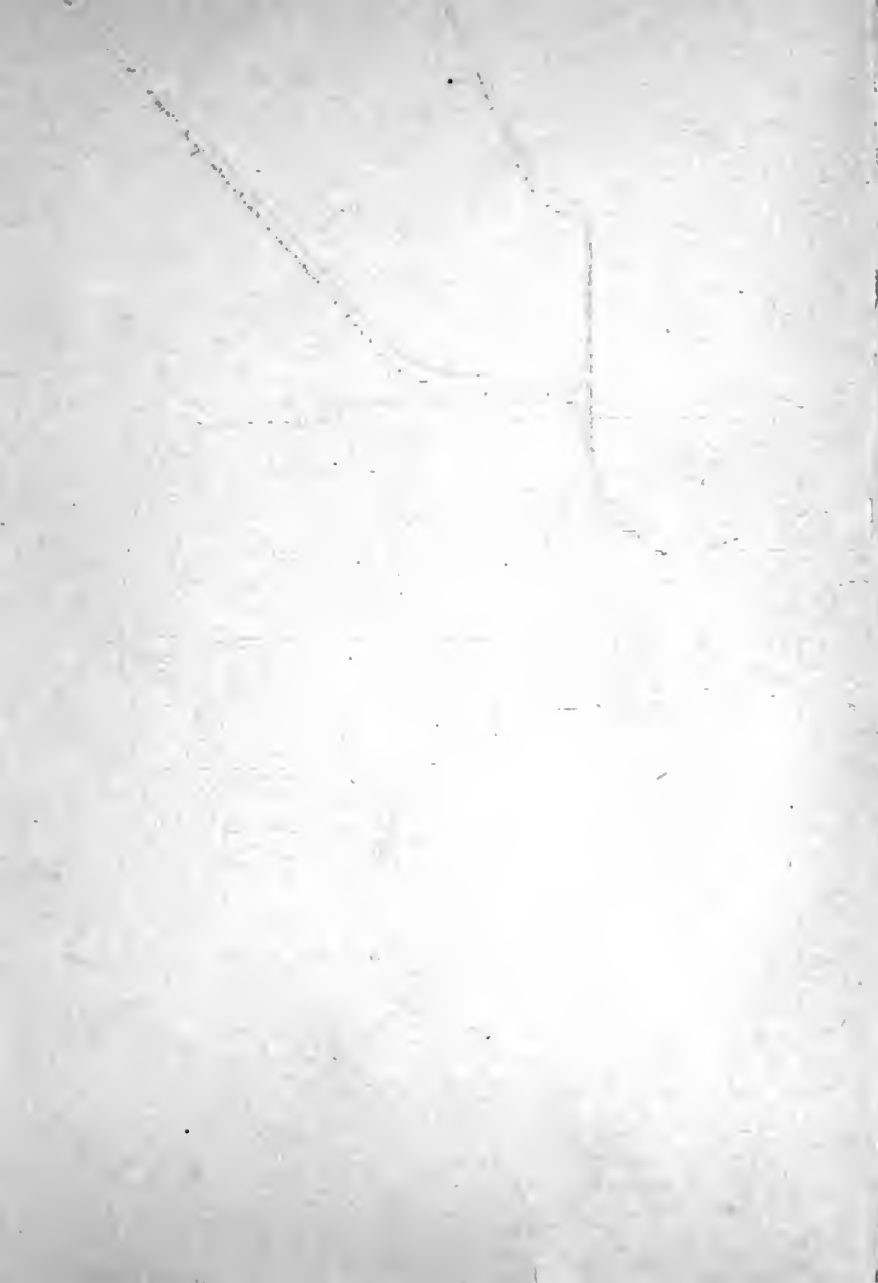
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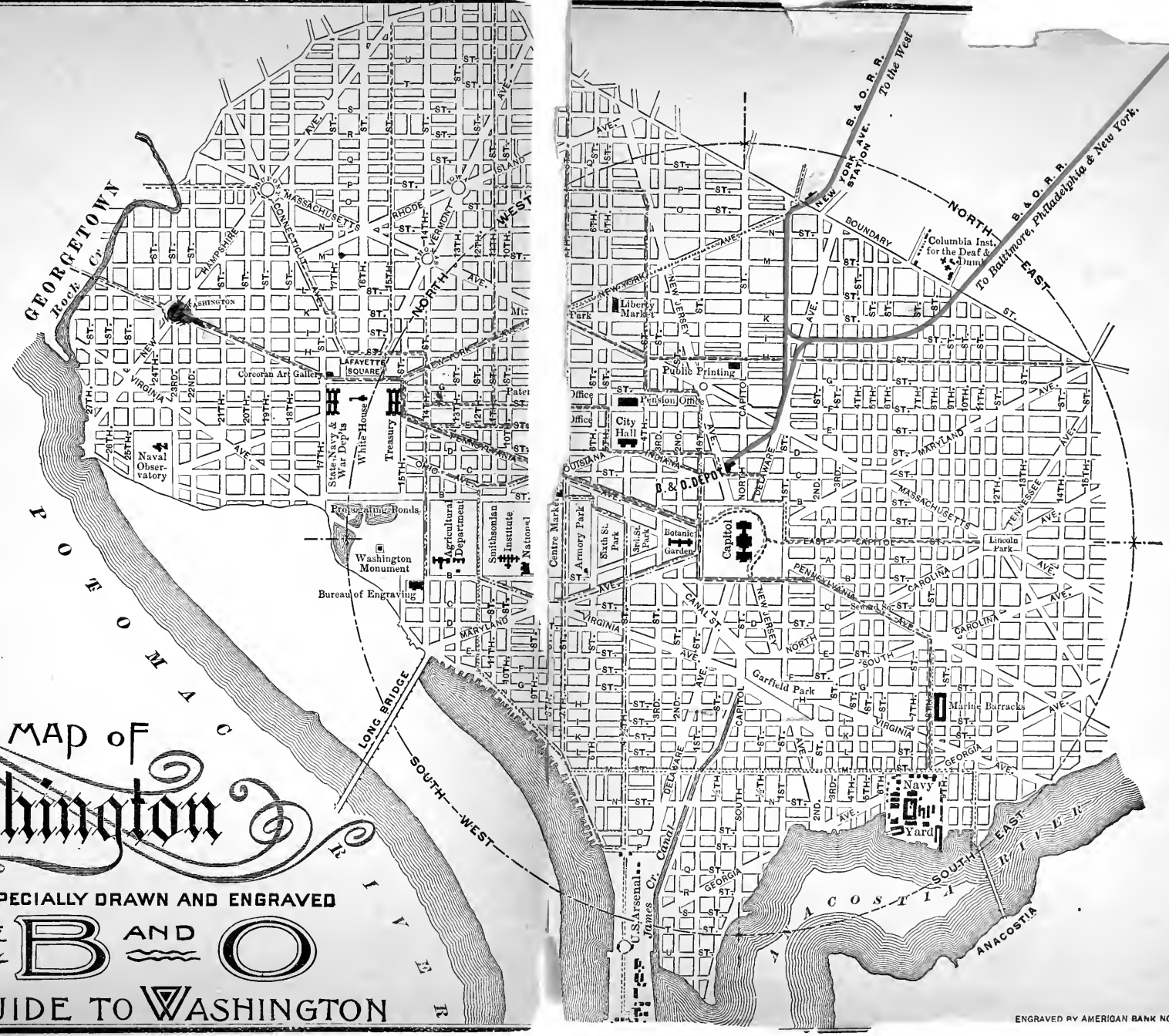
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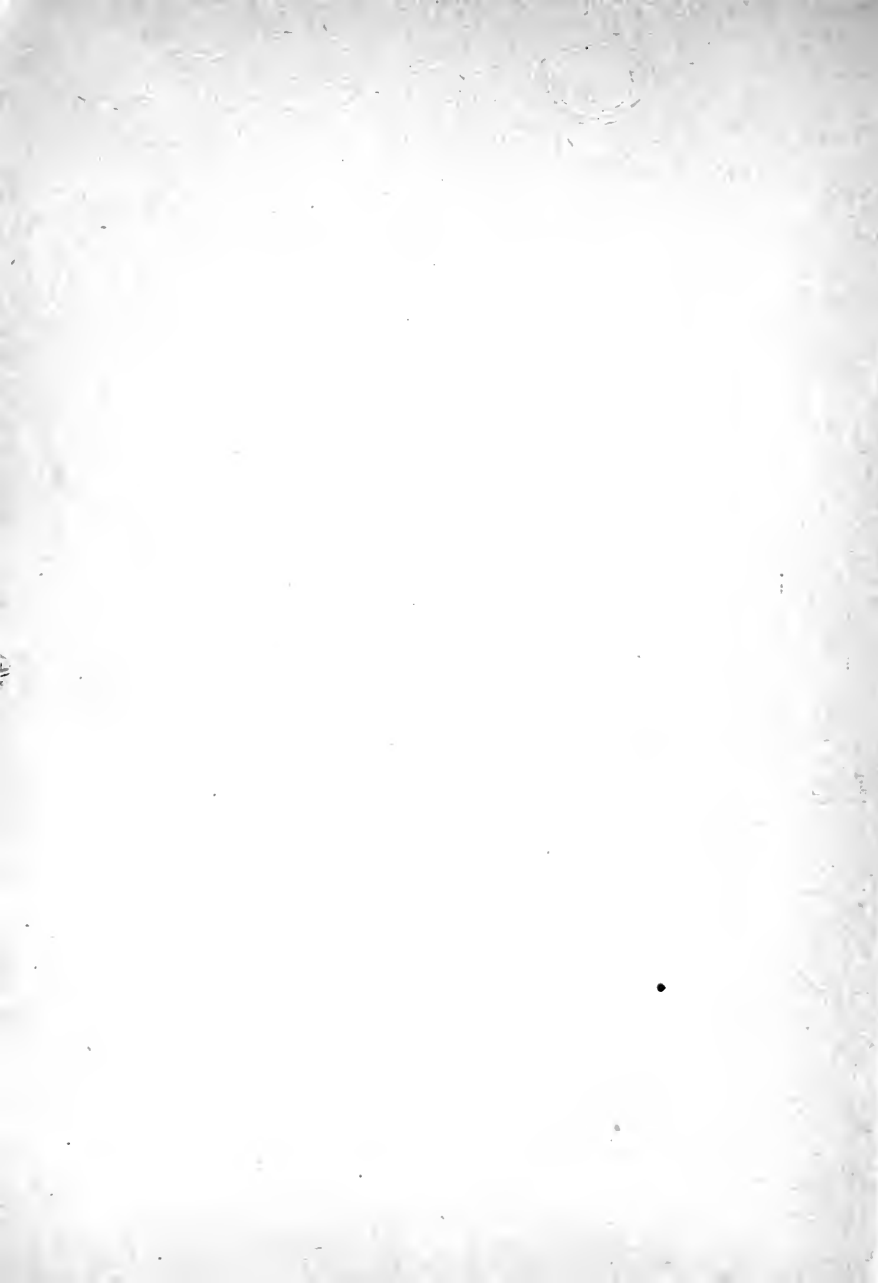
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MAP of Washington

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GUIDE TO WASHINGTON

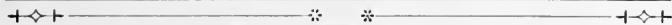




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Guide to Washington



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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON is in many respects the most interesting city in America. It is the favorite place of pilgrimage for many thousands of intelligent tourists, who are attracted from all parts of the world by the beauty of its streets and parks, the architectural proportions of its massive and many public buildings, the numerous statues and hundreds of other objects that interest the traveler.

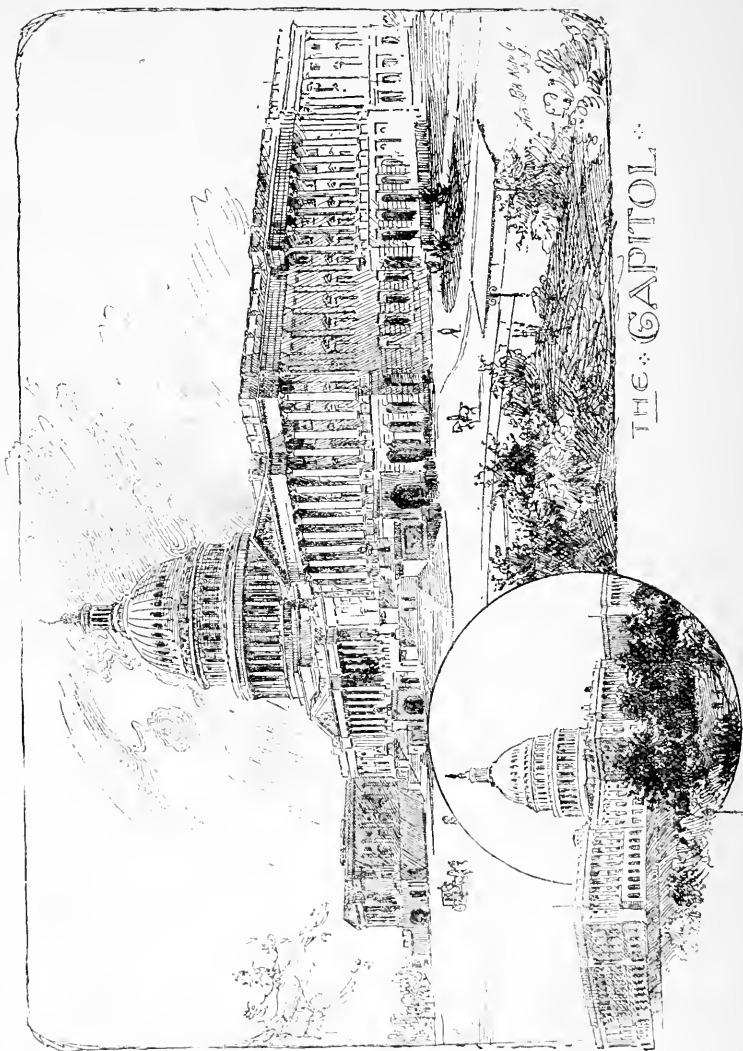
The subject of having a territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress was one of the first to receive the attention of the legislators of the new Republic, and the establishment of a permanent seat of government two years after the form of government was adopted by the nation, was one of the most important acts of Congress in the early stages of the country's existence.

The Continental Congress opened its first session in Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774, but on account of the advance made by the British Army and other causes later on, it was compelled to keep up a peripatetic existence, moving from Philadelphia to Baltimore, thence back to Philadelphia, to Princeton, N. J., Annapolis, Md., Trenton, N. J. and New York, where it continued its place of meeting until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

The struggle for the location of the National Capital began in the Continental Congress, and was only abandoned here to give place to graver matters which required the attention of that body, and to avoid the local irritation raised by the subject, then thought to be a serious question to the life of the New Republic.

In the first Federal Congress the matter was again made the subject of serious debate. New York was determined to hold on to what was then in her possession. Pennsylvania was extremely desirous of having the seat of power within her territory; New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia each were eager for the much desired prize.

No less than twenty-four different sites were proposed, and a number of cities offered inducements by agreeing to transfer their



THE CAPITOL

public buildings, while the citizens of Baltimore subscribed thirty thousand pounds for the erection of necessary buildings there.

Finally a bill passed the House Sept. 22d, 1789, selecting Pennsylvania as the place for the location of a permanent Capital.

This led to bitter opposition on the part of the Southern members, led by Mr. Madison, who was supposed to express the views of President Washington.

The bill, however, suffered defeat on coming into the Senate, by having its consideration postponed.

At the next session of Congress the fight became hotter than ever, and many thought the existence of the Union depended upon the subject.

Finally, on the 8th of June, 1790, this vexed question was unexpectedly and amicably settled, and Congress recommended the selection of a site on the eastern or north-eastern bank of the Potomac.

How this settlement came about will be seen from the following :

The Government was engaged in the effort to fund its debts ; and among the troublesome propositions introduced was one providing that the General Government should assume the debts incurred by the several States in carrying on the Revolutionary War, amounting to \$20,000,000. This measure was urged by the North which had furnished the greater portion of the men and means, on the ground that the expenditure had been for the benefit of the country as a whole, while it was unpopular at the South because it would increase their proportion. Hamilton found that to carry the measure would require some southern votes ; and in connection with Jefferson, who was greatly interested in having the Capital located in Virginia, or as near as possible, it was arranged that the latter should induce the Virginia delegation to vote for the assumption, while Hamilton was to induce the New York delegation to give up their preference for the location of the Capital at the North.

The result was that the bill locating the Capital on the Potomac, passed on the 16th of July, and that for the assumption of the debts on the 4th of August, 1790.

PLAN OF THE CITY.

In 1777 there came to this country, to serve in the war for independence, a Frenchman by the name of Pierre C. L'Enfant. He was an engineer by profession, and served under Count D'Estaing, being

severely wounded in the assault on Savannah. He was afterward employed by Congress, and was made a major of engineers in 1783.

L'Enfant became acquainted with President Washington, and was selected by him to make a plan of the new Federal City, which was afterward approved, and he was employed to superintend its execution, assisted by Andrew Ellicott, a bright Pennsylvanian who, with his brother, had established the town of Ellicott's Mills, now a prosperous town on the main stem of the B. & O., 15 miles from Baltimore.

L'Enfant's plan met the full approval of Washington and also of Jefferson, then Secretary of State, of whom it was said that "he almost monopolized the artistic taste and knowledge of the first administration."

Washington desired that "the Capitol" should be located in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, more than a mile distant, in the western section.

What first attracts the attention of strangers is the unusual width of the streets and avenues, the former averaging from 90 to 130 feet and the latter 160 feet, while the side-walks are from 10 to 20 feet wide.

A better idea of this may be obtained by comparing the amount of ground occupied by streets in other cities. For instance, the street area in Boston is 26 per cent., Philadelphia 29, New York 35, Berlin 26, Vienna 35, Paris 25, while the area covered by streets in Washington is 54 per cent.

The City is divided into rectangular squares by streets running east and west and north and south. In addition to these a series of broad avenues are arranged to intersect each other at the Capitol, like spokes at the hub of a wheel, while others meet at the White House.

Strangers find it very confusing, as these avenues cross the streets diagonally, and for squares the street is lost. A duplication of the names of the streets is another difficulty. It is well to understand the method of numbering. Commencing at the Capitol the streets running north and south are designated by numbers and those running east and west by letters. Therefore we have A, B and C, etc., north, and A, B and C, etc., south; 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., east, and 1st, 2d, 3d, etc., west. To simplify matters, however, a system of beginning each square with an additional 100 has been adopted, so

that one is enabled to tell exactly how many squares one is from the Capitol. A large number of parks in different shapes are formed throughout the city by the intersection of avenues. These are being ornamented with flowers, shrubbery, statuary and fountains.

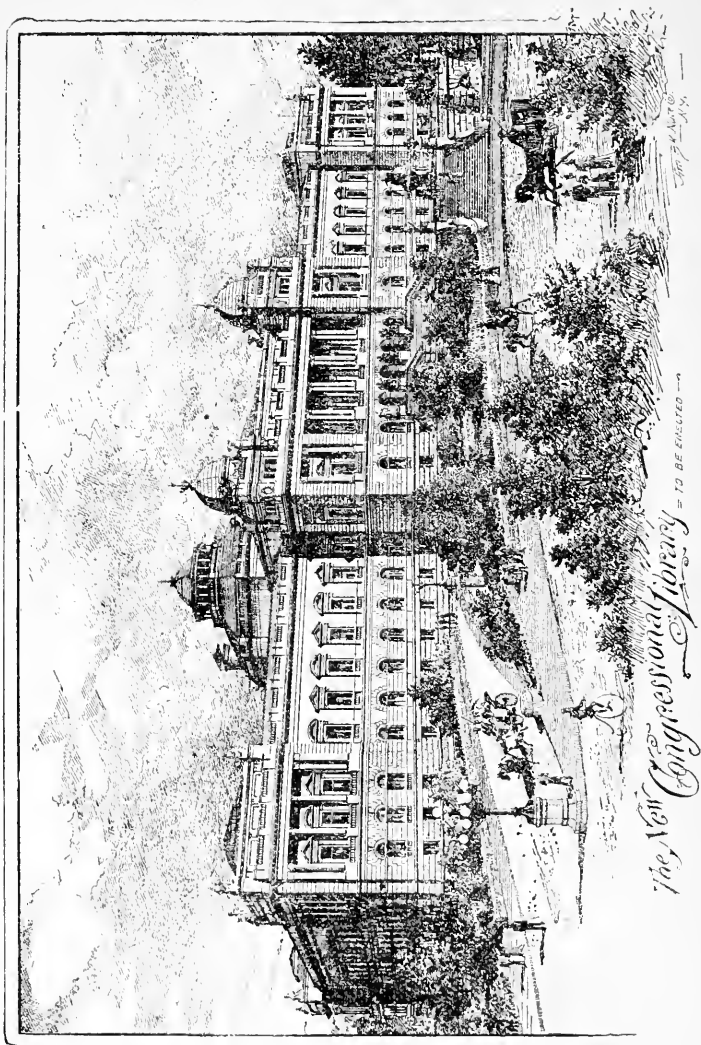
South of Pennsylvania Avenue, extending from the Capitol to the White House, is a large reservation called the Mall. The National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Agricultural Department, Washington's Monument, the ponds for fish culture, and the Botanical Garden are located on this reservation.

A recent writer, in describing the condition of Washington in early times, says :

" Pennsylvania Avenue, the 'Appian Way' of our Republic, was graded while Jefferson was President, at a cost of \$14,000. He personally superintended the planting of four rows of Lombardy poplars along that portion of it between the Capitol and the White House, a row along each curbstone, and two equi-distant rows in the roadway, which was thus divided into three parts, like Unter der Linden at Berlin. In the Winter and Spring the driveway would often be full of mudholes, some of them ankle-deep, and some of the cross streets would be an almost impassable bed of red clay, worked by passing horses and wheels into a thick mortar. On one occasion, when Mr. Webster and a friend undertook to go to Georgetown in a hackney coach to attend a dinner party, the vehicle got stuck in a mudhole and the driver had to carry his passengers one at a time to the side-walk, where they stood until the empty carriage could be pulled out. Mr. Webster, narrating this incident years afterward, used to laugh over his fears that his bearer would fall beneath his weight and ruin his dress suit."

Some idea of the growth of Washington may be gained from the following extract taken from the last annual report made to Congress by the District Commissioners :

The total expenditure of money from the National Treasury for the District of Columbia down to the year 1876 was \$92,112,395. Of this sum \$17,184,191 was expended upon the Capitol ; Patent Office, \$13,197,149 ; Department of State, \$4,989,248 ; Treasury Department, \$7,062,942 ; Navy Department, \$3,899,136 ; Post-office, \$2,124,504 ; War Department, \$2,040,065 ; Executive Mansion, \$1,640,449 ; Department of Agriculture, \$3,174,192 ; public grounds and streets, \$7,842,831 ; Library of Congress, \$1,575,847, and works



of art, \$602,569. The property of the District of Columbia for the year ending the 30th of June, 1886, amounted in value to \$234,639,436, of which \$120,236,346 was returned as taxable, while the non-taxable property, belonging to the District Government and the United States, with the private property exempted by law, amounted to \$113,803,090, or the total already mentioned.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol of the United States, like that of ancient Rome, stands upon a hill. The view from the dome is pronounced by all travelers to be one of the grandest in the world. The structure consists of a main building and two wings connected by corridors, upon which has been expended over \$15,000,000. The Capitol is 751 feet 4 inches long, with a depth of 324 feet, including the steps of the extensions. The main or central building is built of freestone painted to conform to the general appearance of the wings, which are of white marble.

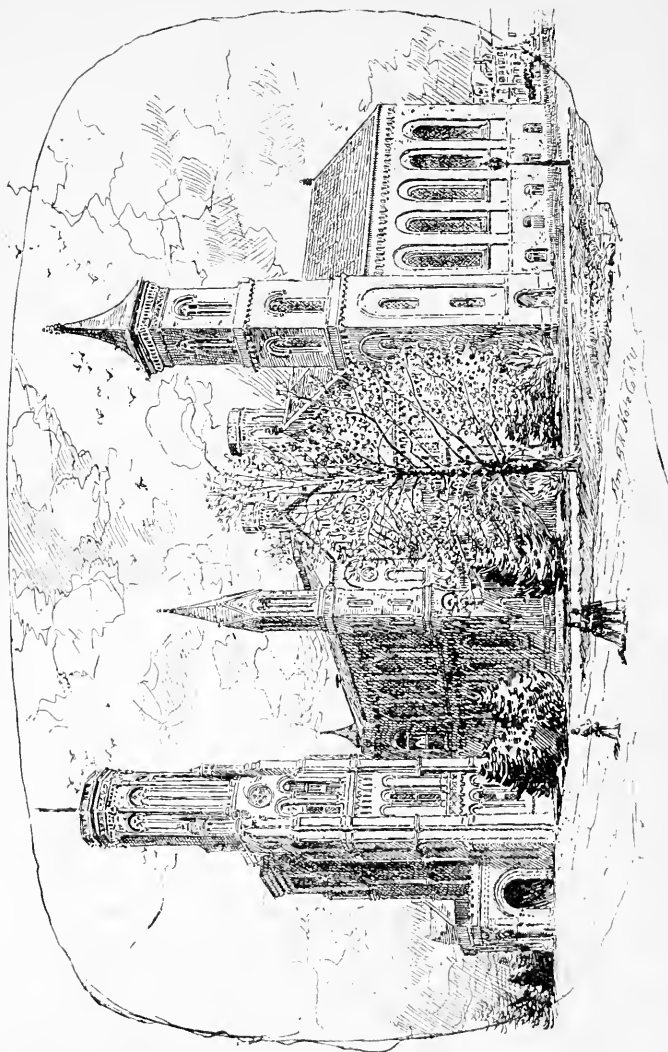
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The present Library of Congress occupies the entire western projection of the central Capitol building. When the British set fire to the Capitol in 1814 the original library was destroyed. The crowded condition of the present library has induced Congress to provide more commodious quarters. The magnificent structure that will soon be erected for the accommodation of this branch of the Government will equal in elegance and architectural design any in the capital.

The number of volumes in the library in 1874 was 274,157 volumes and 50,000 pamphlets; in January, 1878, 331,118 volumes; in January, 1888, the count showed 596,957 volumes and 200,000 pamphlets. According to the present rate of increase, in thirty years, or in 1918, the number of the collection would be 1,400,000 volumes. The Congressional Library is intended principally for the use of Congress, although any visitor over sixteen years of age can obtain books to read, *only in the library*, by filling up the required blank and presenting it at the librarian's desk.

THE ROGERS BRONZE DOOR.

This celebrated work of art is located in the main entrance to the Capitol. The designs picture events in the life of Columbus and

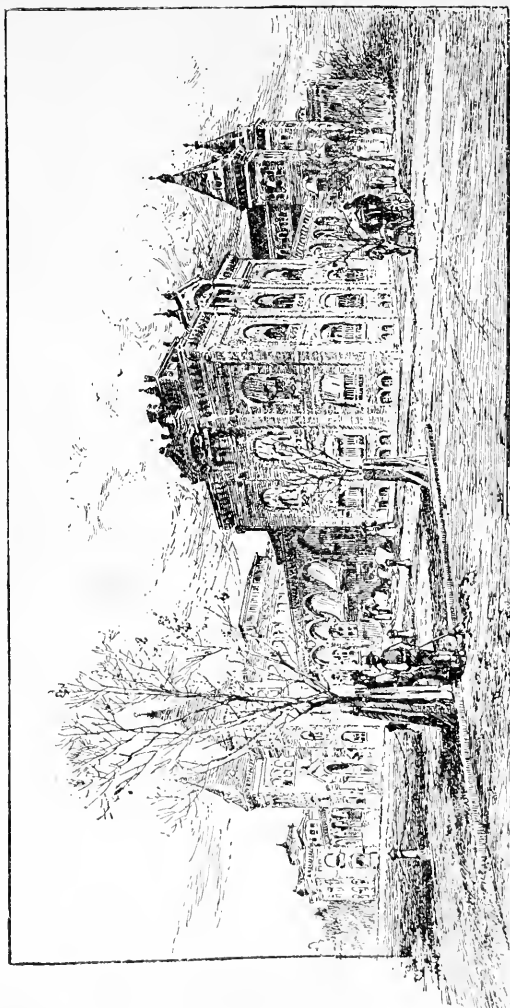


SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

the discovery of America. It stands nineteen feet high, is nine feet wide, and is folding or double. It is made of solid bronze and weighs 20,000 pounds. There are nine panels depicting events in regular order, starting with the examination of "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," then "Columbus' Departure from the Convent of La Rabida;" "The Audience at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella;" "Starting of Columbus from Palos on his first Voyage;" "First Landing of the Spaniards at San Salvador;" "First Encounter of the Discoverers with the Natives;" "Triumphal Entry of Columbus into Barcelona;" "Columbus in Chains," and the next the "Death Scene," representing the death-bed of Columbus. The door was modeled by Randolph Rogers in Rome in 1858, and cast in Munich in 1860 by F. von Müller. The cost of the door was \$30,000.

ROTUNDA.

The Rotunda, which occupies the centre of the Capitol, is a magnificent circular hall 97 feet in diameter by 300 in circumference, with a central height of 180 feet and 3 inches. Eight oil paintings, 18 by 12 feet each, are set in panels around the walls of the Rotunda; they are the "Landing of Columbus at San Salvador," by John Vanderlyn; "De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi," by William H. Powell; "The Baptism of Pocahontas," by John G. Chapman; "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims from Delft-Haven," by Robert Walter Weir, and four paintings by Col. John Trumbull, an aid-de-camp to General Washington during the Revolutionary War, who afterwards studied in Europe and devoted thirty years to collecting material and executing these pictures. The subjects are "Signing the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776;" "Surrender of General Burgoyne, Saratoga, Oct. 17th, 1777;" the "Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781," and the "Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis, Dec. 23d, 1783." These pictures have historical accuracy and correct portraiture of characters as well as exquisite coloring, finished details and strong effect. Over each of the four entrances to the Rotunda are alto-relievos in stone, representing "William Penn's Treaty with the Indians in 1686," by N. Gevelot; "The Preservation of Captain Smith by Pocahontas in 1606," by Capellano; "The Conflict between Daniel Boone and the Indians, 1775," by Causici, and "The Landing of



The National Museum
 Washington, D.C.
 1855

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620," also by Causici. The belt of the Rotunda—a sunken space about 9 feet high—is covered with a fresco in chiaro-oscuro in imitation of alto-relievo, begun by Brumidi and after his death continued by Castigini. Above this fresco are the thirty-six long windows of the peristyle and then the huge iron ribs of the dome gradually curving to a space 50 feet in diameter, forming what is called the "eye of the dome." Around this open "eye" is painted Constantine Brumidi's magnificent allegory of "The Apotheosis of Washington."

The principal story of the building contains the Rotunda, Supreme Court, Statuary Hall, Library, Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, Reception Rooms, Marble Room, President's and Vice-President's Rooms, Committee Rooms, etc.

DOME.

The Dome of the Capital was designed by Walter, and replaced the smaller one removed in 1856. Total height from base-line to the crest of the Statue of Freedom, $307\frac{1}{2}$ feet; total height above low tide on the Potomac, 397 feet. Diameter, $135\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The dome rests on an octagonal base or stylobate, 93 feet above the basement floor, and at the top line of the building consists of a peristyle, 124 feet in diameter, of 36 iron fluted columns 27 feet high and weighing 6 tons each. Above this is the balustrade. Above the balustrade is the domical covering. The apex is surmounted by a lantern 15 feet in diameter and 50 feet high, surrounded by a peristyle, and crowned by the bronze Statue of Freedom. In the lantern is a reflecting lamp lighted by electricity; it is used only when either or both Houses of Congress are sitting at night, and is visible from all parts of the city. The Statue of Freedom was designed by Crawford and cast by Mills; cost \$25,000. The Dome is reached by a staircase of 290 steps, and the view of the city and surrounding country is worth the effort to ascend such a height.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The National Botanical Garden adjoins the Capitol grounds, extending from First to Third Street W., and between Pennsylvania and Maryland Avenues. It occupies ground that was originally an alder swamp through which Tiber Creek flowed. For a long while after it was determined to establish a Garden on the site, it remained



A GROUP OF MONUMENTS.

in its original swampy condition, and not until 1850, when the first building was erected, did it begin to receive attention.

During the last thirty years the rarest and most beautiful plants have been gathered from all parts of the world, until now it compares with any of the famous gardens in Europe.

Within the enclosure of ten acres are small houses for the growing of plants, and a grand conservatory three hundred feet in length with a huge dome filled with choice floral productions.

The famous Bartholdi fountain which was on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition, was purchased by the Government, and is placed north of the large conservatory.

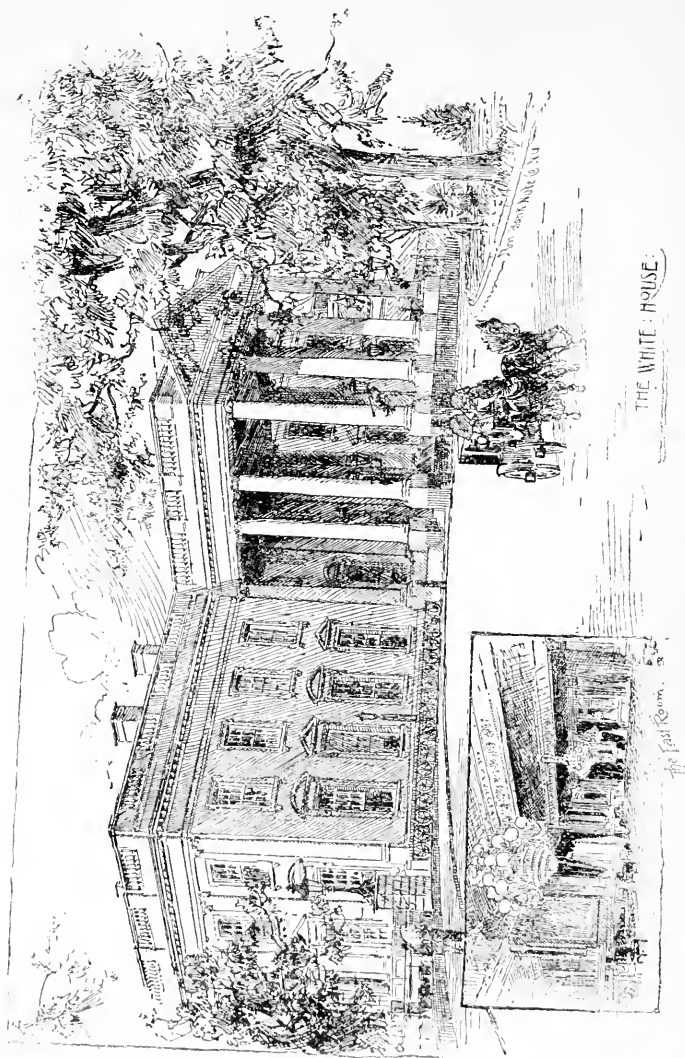
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution is a gift to the United States of an English gentleman named James Smithson, who was a son of the Duke of Northumberland. Having never married he devoted his life to science. He left a large fortune to his nephew for life, after which it was to go to the United States, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The building is located in the Smithsonian grounds, which are laid out as a public park, with broad drives and footways, handsome lawns and groves of luxuriant trees. The building is of red sandstone, and is of the Norman style of architecture. There are nine towers of different forms and types. The front extends four hundred and twenty-six feet, the centre building being fifty by two hundred feet, and there are two wings, the east one having a vestibule and porch attached and the west one a semi-circular projection.

The institution expends about \$70,000 a year in various scientific investigations conducted by its large force of scientists.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

In 1879 an "annex to the Smithsonian Institution was erected by the Government and termed the National Museum." The building is directly east of the Smithsonian, and is constructed after plans suggested by Prof. Baird, the result of a careful examination of the most approved structures of the kind, in the Old and New World.



There are seventeen spacious exhibition halls within the building, and one hundred and thirty-four rooms for other purposes.

It is now the general dispository of all geological and industrial collections of the Government, and is rapidly becoming one of the greatest and most attractive museums in the world. Already the collections are interesting and instructive, and their fame is spreading over the country.

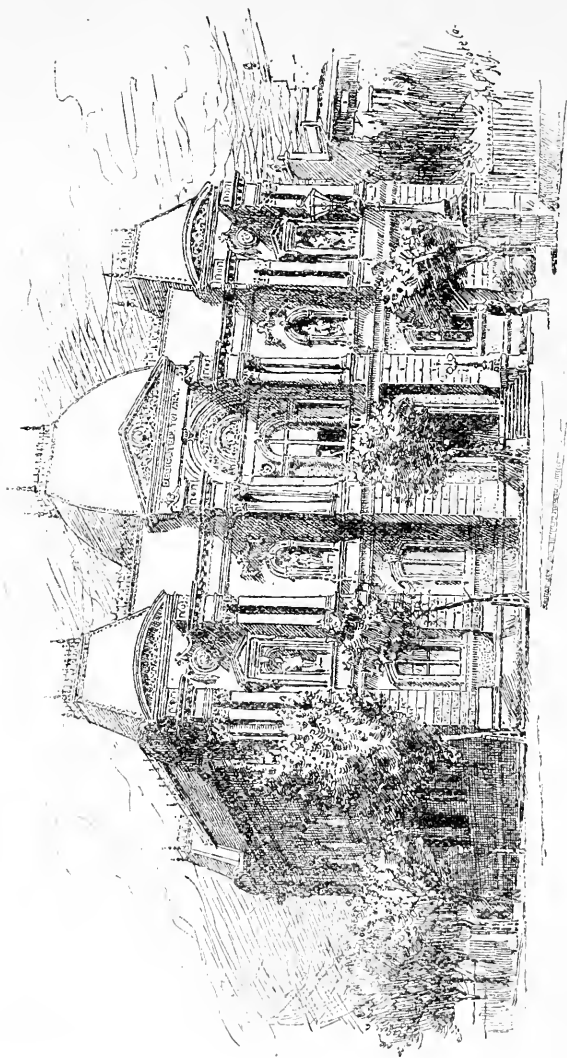
THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

This monument, which has been called "the world's greatest cenotaph" is on the reservation south of the Treasury, and is an obelisk 555 feet high. The foundation of the shaft is eighty feet square, and it is set in solid rock thirty-six feet below the surface of the earth. The lower portion is constructed of blue granite faced with large crystal marble, and the upper portion is entirely of white marble. Its inner surface is ornamented at intervals with "memorial stones" presented by the States and Cities of the United States, by Foreign Countries and by associations of different kinds, throughout the world. The various inscriptions and highly embellished designs on these stones, which are arranged so as to be plainly seen in ascending the monument, add much to the beauty and interest of this part of the structure. In addition to the stairway in the centre of the shaft is an elevator.

The corner stone was laid July 4th, 1848. The funds were exhausted and work suspended before the civil war culminated, but Congress having made an appropriation for the purpose, work was recommenced, and the shaft completed at a height of 555 feet, on Dec. 6th, 1884. The capstone is a cuneiform keystone, five feet, two and a half inches from base to top, and weighs 3,300 pounds.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President's House is located on the government reservation, called "President's Grounds," with a frontage on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is in the centre of a twenty-acre plat, which is tastefully laid out with flower-beds, trees, shrubbery and well kept lawns. At the rear of the house is a park sloping gradually to the river bank. In the summer the mansion is almost hid by the expansive foliage from the stately oaks, sycamores and poplars which adorn the grounds. The building was designed by an Irishman, James Hoban, and



CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

is said to be in general style similar to the residence of the Duke of Leinster, Dublin.

The President's House is also called the Executive Mansion and the White House, the latter being the most used. The building is two stories high, one hundred and seventy feet long, and eighty-six feet wide. A large portico supported by eight pillars extends out on the north, under which carriages drive.

The State Parlors are on the first floor, and are reached from the great vestibule into which the main entrance door opens.

The East Room, originally intended for a ball room, is the largest apartment in the house, and is of the Grecian style of architecture, richly ornamented. The ceilings are lofty and are divided into three panels highly decorated, and in the centre of each hangs a massive crystal chandelier. Numerous expensive mirrors supported by carved mantels are located at different parts of the room, and the furniture and hangings are most elaborate. A full length portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stewart, and one of Martha Washington, by E. F. Andrews, are hung in this room.

Adjoining the East Room is the Green Room, so called from the color of its furniture. Following this is the Blue Room, which is furnished in blue and gold. The next room is the Red Room, furnished and used as a family parlor, and occupied generally by the President to sit in at night.

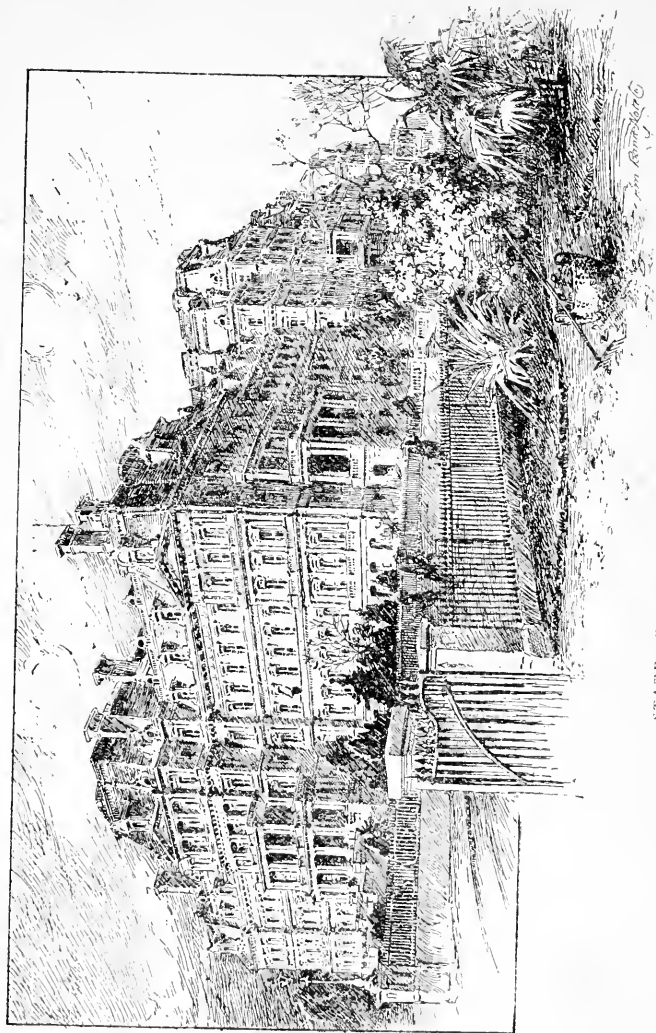
The State Parlors and the State Dining Room are located on this floor.

On the second floor are located the Executive Offices, President's Reception Room, Library, etc. In 1814 the British destroyed the White House, but in 1815 Congress authorized its restoration, the work being done under James Hoban, the original architect.

CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

An institution of Washington, which attracts a great deal of attention, is the Corcoran Art Gallery, presented to the people of the United States by Mr. William W. Corcoran. It was deeded to trustees, May 10th, 1869, and a year later was incorporated by an act of Congress, the building and grounds being forever exempted from taxation.

The gallery is situated on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street. It has a frontage of one hundred



STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

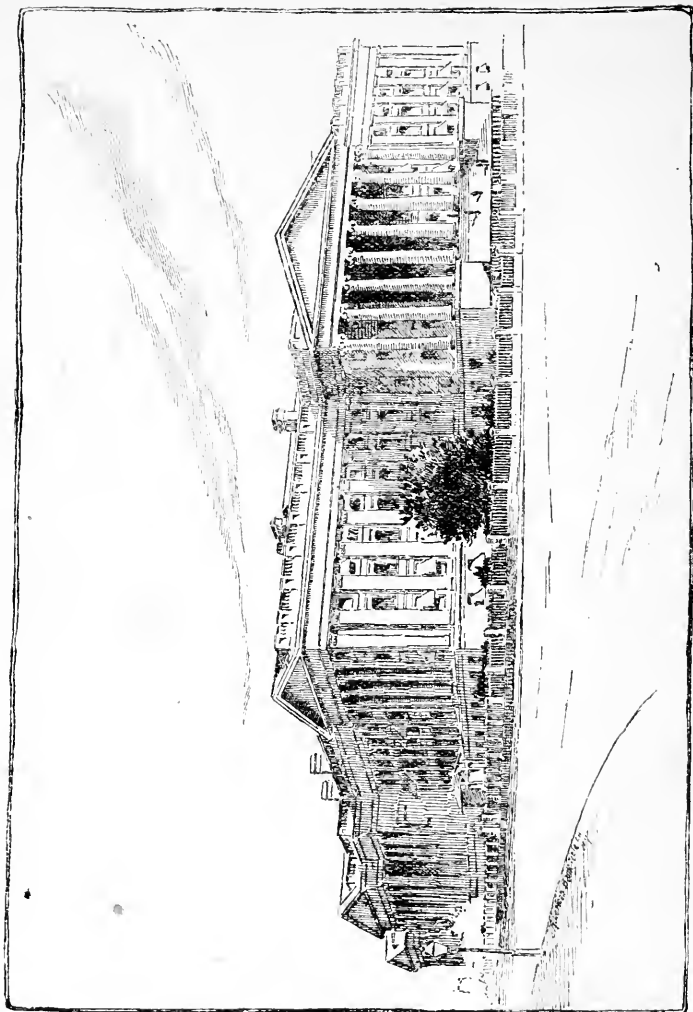
and six feet, and a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, is of fine pressed brick with brown-stone facings and ornaments, and is of the Renaissance style of architecture. Ten feet above the ordinary roof rises a mansard roof with a central pavilion and two smaller ones. The building is two stories in height, and the front is divided into recesses by pilasters with capitals representing Indian corn, and has four niches in which are statues of Phidias, Raphael, Michael Angelo and Albert Durer, portraying sculpture, painting, architecture and engraving. On the front are fine carvings, the Corcoran monogram and the inscription "Dedicated to Art." On the Seventeenth Street side are niches containing the statues of Titian, DaVinci, Rubens and Rembrandt, and it is intended to add those of Murillo, Canova and Crawford. These statues are of Carrara marble, seven feet high, and were executed by Mr. Ezekiel, an American sculptor residing in Rome. The building was designed by James Renwick, of New York, and executed at a cost of \$250,000. The gallery was opened to the public in December, 1874.

Mr. Corcoran gave to it his private collection of paintings and statuary, valued at \$100,000, and an endowment fund of \$900,000. The gallery has an income of nearly \$80,000 annually, the larger portion of which is expended in the purchase of pictures and statues. It is open to the public daily, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays free, at a charge of twenty-five cents on other days.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of State was created by an Act of Congress in 1789. Formerly the issuing of patents and copyrights, taking the census and a general supervision of the affairs of the Territories came under the direction of this department. The department is divided into several bureaus, namely: Diplomatic Bureau, Consular Bureau, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Bureau of Accounts, Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Rolls, and several minor divisions.

The State, War and Navy Department Building is located on part of the reservation called "President's Grounds." This magnificent structure combines the massive proportions of ancient with the elegance of modern architecture. The building is entirely fire-proof, and in its construction the greatest care has been taken to harmonize all the parts, which has resulted in an almost perfect specimen of architecture. The length of the building, north



THE TREASURY.

to south, is 567 feet ; east to west, 342 feet ; greatest height, 128 feet. The rooms of the Secretary of State, the Diplomatic Corps ante-room and the Reception Room, which are elegantly furnished, are on the second floor. Many valuable documents, including the first draft of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Washington's commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and a host of others pertaining to the Revolution are kept in this Department. An elegant library is located on the third floor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

After the Treasury Building was destroyed by fire in March, 1833, it was proposed to locate the new building further down the tract on which the other buildings had been erected, to enable the Capitol to be seen from the White House. The story goes, that the architect delayed in selecting a site, which aroused the ire of General Jackson, who, on walking over the ground one morning, planted his cane in the north-eastern corner, and said : " Here, right here, I want the corner-stone laid."

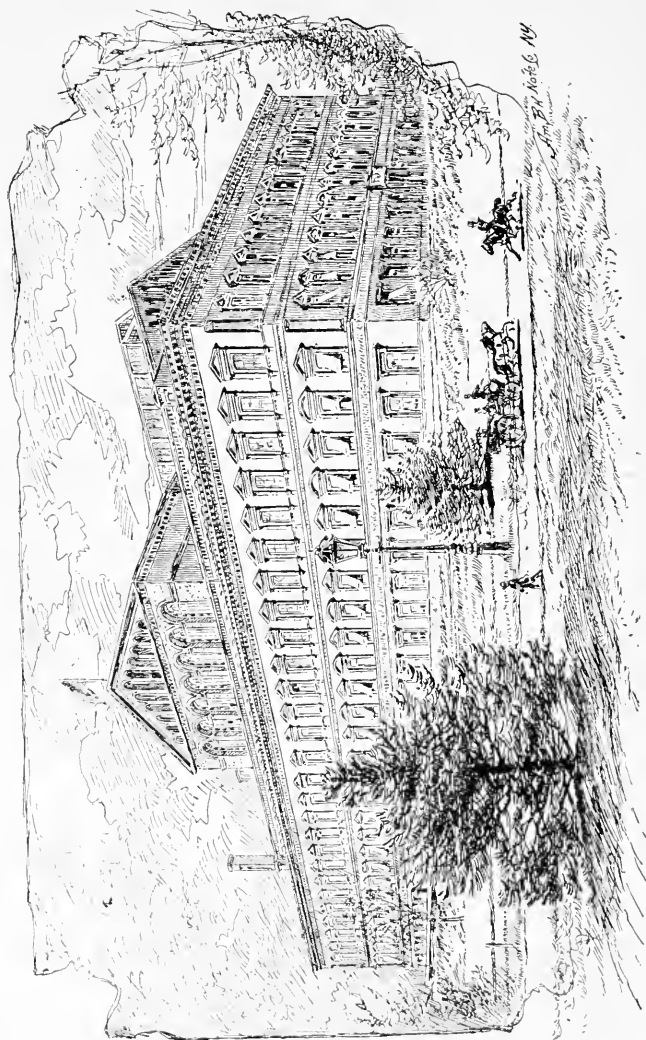
The building is situated east of the President's House, on the line of Fifteenth Street. It is of the Grecian style of architecture, three stories high, over a rustic basement. There are over 200 rooms in the building, and yet so fast has this department of the Government grown that the building is crowded with employés. The money vaults, made of massive iron and steel, are located in the basement of the building.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a branch of the Treasury Department, and occupies a building on the Mall, corner of Fourteenth and B Streets, S. W., near the Washington Monument. The building is constructed of pressed brick, and made fire-proof throughout. It was finished in 1880 and cost \$300,000.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The Coast Survey is also under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. This department was established in 1807, and has charge of the survey of the coast of the United States on the tide-water. The standard weights and measures are furnished the different States from this department.



PENSION BUREAU.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department occupies the northern part of the State, War and Navy Building, beside other divisions in different parts of Washington. In 1789 the office was made an executive department, and the Secretary was then required to execute the orders of the President of the United States.

The divisions of the department are: the office of Secretary of War; the Headquarters of the Army; the departments of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Paymaster-General; the Corps of Engineers; the Ordnance Department; the Bureau of Military Justice; the Signal Office; the Bureau of War Records, etc.

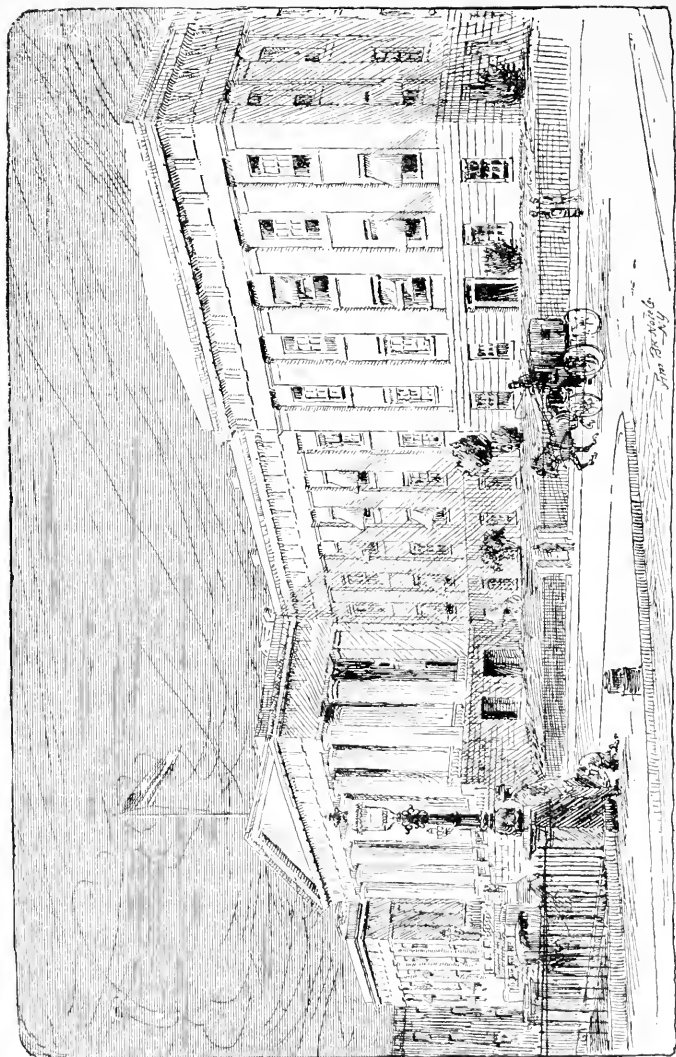
The Signal Office is located on G Street, west of the War Department, entrance 1719; the Flag Room at 616 Seventeenth Street, opposite the department. The Quartermaster-General's Department is at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, diagonally opposite the Treasury. The Surgeon-General's office is on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the north front of the Treasury.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The Army Medical Museum is on Tenth Street, N. W., between E and F Streets, N. W. Originally the building was a church; it was changed into Ford's Theatre, and it was here that Lincoln was assassinated. The Government purchased the building afterward and applied it to its present purposes. Many objects of interest will be found in the Museum.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This department was originally under the War Department, but in 1793 a separate organization was made and the chief officer became a member of the Cabinet. Bureaus of the department were organized in 1862 to perform the details of the Administration under the Secretary of the Navy. The Navy Department occupies the eastern portion of the State, War and Navy Building. The following are the Bureaus of the department: Yards and Docks, Navigation, Ordnance, Provision and Clothing, Medicine and Surgery, Construction and Repairs, Equipment and Recruiting, and Steam Engineering.



THE PATENT OFFICE.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

Under the Bureau of Navigation is the National Observatory, established in 1842. The location is on Peter's, or Camp Hill, an elevated point ninety-six feet high on the Potomac River. A powerful telescope was mounted at the observatory in 1873.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL,

Attached to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue, East, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard is located on the Anacostia River, at the southern end of Eighth Street. The grounds cover about twenty-seven acres, and contain many trophies captured at different times by the American navy. A museum containing many objects of interest connected with the history of the country is located within the grounds. The Wasp, the Argus, the Viper, the Shark and Grampus, the sloop St. Louis, and frigates Columbia, Essex, Potomac and Brandywine were built here.

THE UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

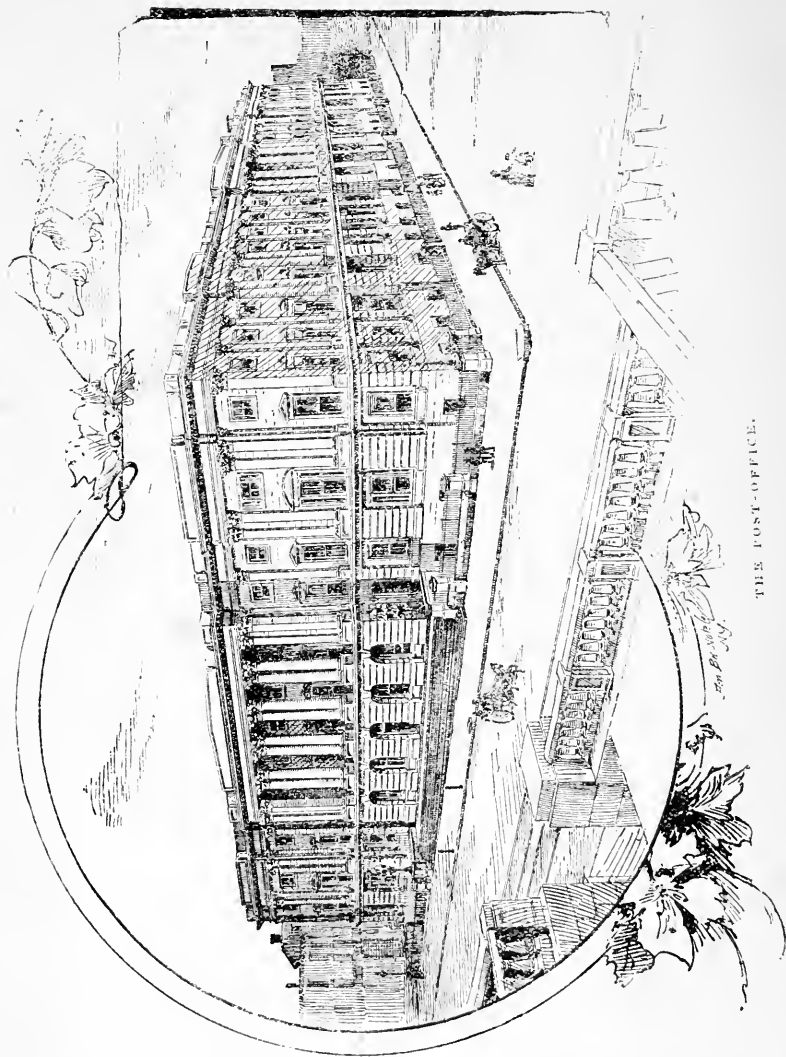
The United States Barracks, formerly Arsenal, occupy about sixty-nine acres at the extreme northern portion of Washington. Many objects of interest will be found here, including cannon captured from the British and French. The grounds are tastefully laid out and entered through gates hung on heavy guns.

THE MARINE BARRACKS.

The Marine Barracks are a short distance north of the Navy Yard entrance between G and I Streets, N. E. The Marine Corps was organized in 1798 as an adjunct to the Navy. The barracks were burned by the British in 1814, but were rebuilt at once.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

This department was created in 1849. It comprises the Patent Office, the General Land Office, the Census Office, the Bureau of



THE POST-OFFICE.

Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads, and the Office of the Geological Survey. The department is under control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is a member of the Cabinet. A general supervision of the Capitol (through the office of the Architect), the Government Printing Office, the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is had by this department.

PENSION OFFICE.

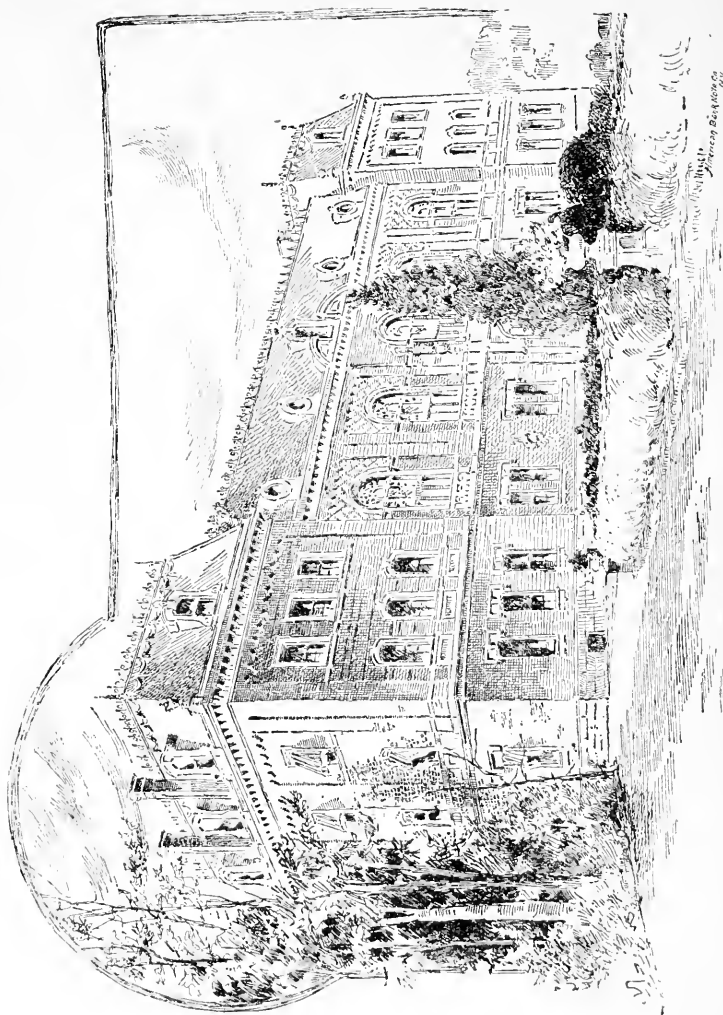
The Pension Office is located in the magnificent structure occupying the northern portion of Judiciary Square fronting on F and G Streets and Fourth and Fifth Streets. The ground plan covers nearly two acres, and the cost of the building completed was \$700,000. A *frieze* extending around the building at the level of the second story is three feet high and 1200 feet long. It was executed in terra cotta by a Boston firm, and represents a marching column about a quarter of a mile in length, showing the line and staff of the army in campaign. From 1861 to 1883, 510,938 claims were allowed, and the enormous sum of \$621,073,297 was disbursed by this department.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office covers two squares, extending from Seventh to Ninth and F to G Streets, N. W. The building, which contains 191 rooms, cost \$3,000,000. There are several entrances to this building in the different fronts, that facing Eighth Street being the principal entrance. The Patent Office Library is located west of the main entrance, and contains 20,000 volumes relating to mechanical and useful arts. The Museum of Models contains about 200,000 models of American and Foreign inventions.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post-office Department covers the square between Seventh and Eighth and E and F Streets. It is built of marble from New York and Maryland quarries, and the style of architecture is of the Corinthian order. The building cost \$1,700,000. The General Post-office formerly occupied a building located on the site of the south side of the Post-office Department. It was projected by Samuel



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Blodgett, who intended the building for a large hotel. The proceeds of a lottery were expected to pay for it. The prize ticket having been drawn by orphan children, who were without means to complete the building, it remained in an unfinished state. The Government purchased the building in 1810, and after the burning of the Capitol by the British it was occupied by Congress during one session.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

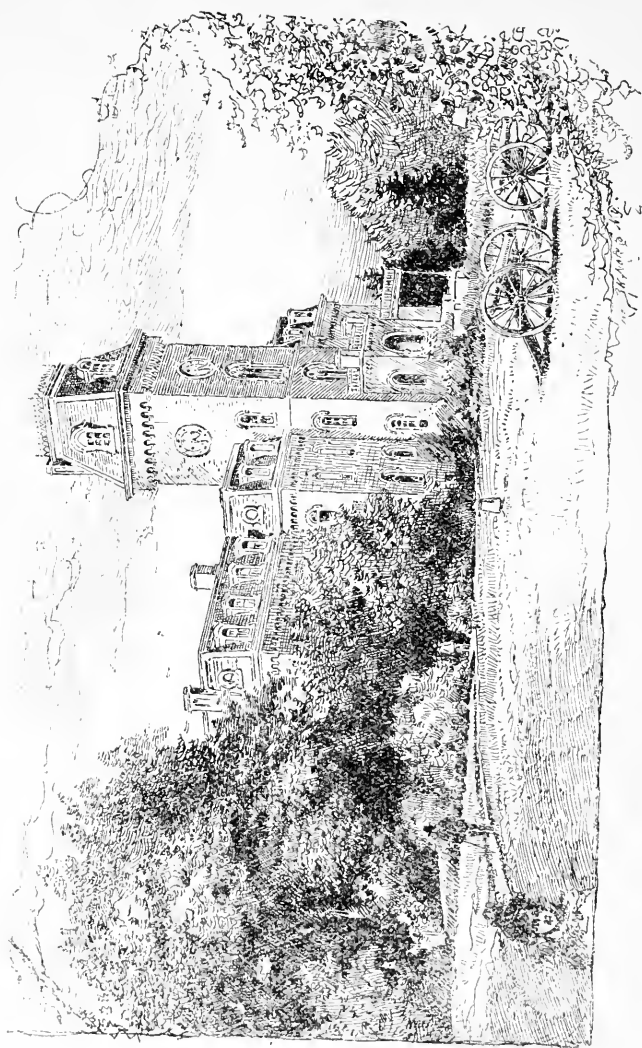
While the office of Attorney-General is as old as the Government, the Department of Justice was not created until 1870. All law offices are combined and all the law business of the Government is done through this department. The department occupies a building originally erected for the Freedman's Bank, opposite the United States Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture is under the direction of an official called the Commissioner of Agriculture. The building is located between the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington Monument. The grounds are beautifully laid out in the vicinity of the building. This department was formerly a division of the Patent Office, and in 1862 Congress established the "Department of Agriculture" "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." There are 1,200,000 packages of seeds and 25,000 bulbs, vines and cuttings distributed annually. There are extensive buildings for experimental gardening called Plant Houses and also an Agricultural Museum located within the grounds.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Government Printing Office occupies a large building at the corner of North Capitol and H Streets. This is said to be the most complete and largest establishment of its kind in the world. The official in charge of this department is appointed by the President, and has the title of Public Printer. A vast amount of money is



THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

appropriated for the maintenance of this office, the sum reaching nearly \$3,000,000 annually. A visit to the Government Printing Office is full of interest. A hundred printing presses in motion, type-setting, folding and binding, all excite wonder and admiration. The department requires the best service, and a fixed standard of work is maintained to which all employes must conform. About 2500 persons are employed in the various departments.

UNITED STATES FISH PONDS

Are located near the Washington Monument, about one-half mile south of the White House. The propagation of carp was begun in 1879 under Prof. S. F. Baird. Different varieties of food and ornamental fish are propagated in large numbers; over 500,000 young fish are distributed yearly. A large collection of aquatic plants, including many varieties of *Nymphaeas* or Water Lily, will be found here.

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

In 1871 Congress created the United States Fish Commission, to investigate the causes of the decrease in our marine food fishes. Such rapid progress has been made in this department of the Government that the United States leads the world in fish culture. The building occupied by the commission is on the corner of Sixth and B Streets, and is well worth a visit.

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown, or West Washington, as it has been called since 1880, is separated from Washington by Rock Creek. It is picturesquely located, and many fine views may be had from the Heights. Among the principal features of interest are Georgetown Heights, where many beautiful residences may be found, Oak Hill Cemetery, the Convent of the Visitation, the Linthicum Institute, the Peabody Library, the Home for Aged Women, and the Georgetown College, or College of the Jesuits. This college is located in the western part of Georgetown on an eminence. It is one of the most prominent Jesuit institutions in this country. Georgetown may be reached by the Metropolitan line of street cars, F Street, and by the Washington and Georgetown, Pennsylvania Avenue cars.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The founding of the Soldiers' Home was largely due to Gen. Winfield Scott. During the war with Mexico General Scott levied on the City of Mexico for \$300,000 pillage money. Of this amount there remained in the Treasury \$118,791, which Congress afterward appropriated to aid in the establishment of the Home. This sum was augmented by fines, forfeitures and stoppages against soldiers, and a tax of twenty-five cents (now twelve cents) a month on each private soldier of the regular army. At present the fund has reached the sum of \$800,000, and the Government holds over \$1,000,000 derived from forfeitures of pay of deserters from the army, and from money due deceased soldiers which has remained unclaimed.

The main building, a white marble one, has a frontage of 200 feet. The building is of the Norman style, and is two stories high. A bronze statue of General Scott, by Launt Thompson, erected in 1874 at a cost of \$18,000, is located on the brow of a hill about a quarter of a mile from the main building. The grounds contain over 500 acres of beautifully diversified hill and dale, and are covered with about seven miles of well kept roads. A large cottage, located near the main building, is used during the heated term by the President as a summer residence.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY.

The National Military Cemetery is located north and adjoins the Soldiers' Home. It was established at the beginning of the late war, and contains 5153 Union and 271 Confederate dead.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

Is situated on Kendall Green, at the end of Seventh Street, E. This institution, now supported by Congress, received its first start by a gift of a few acres of ground and a small building from Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General in General Jackson's Cabinet. The institution was incorporated in 1857, at which time Congress assumed its support. In 1870 the Board secured eighty-two acres of Kendall Green property for the institution, which now has real estate valued at \$350,000. A collegiate department, called the National Deaf-Mute College, open to both sexes, is part of the institution.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, originally called Bellhaven, is about six miles south of Washington on the Potomac. The town is one of the oldest settlements in the country, and has considerable historical interest connected with it. Braddock's expedition started from here, and in colonial days it rivaled Baltimore in commerce. During the war of 1812 it fell into the hands of the British, and was held by them for some time. A National Cemetery containing the remains of 3635 soldiers is located near Alexandria. Boats ply between Washington and Alexandria every hour. The population is about 14,000.

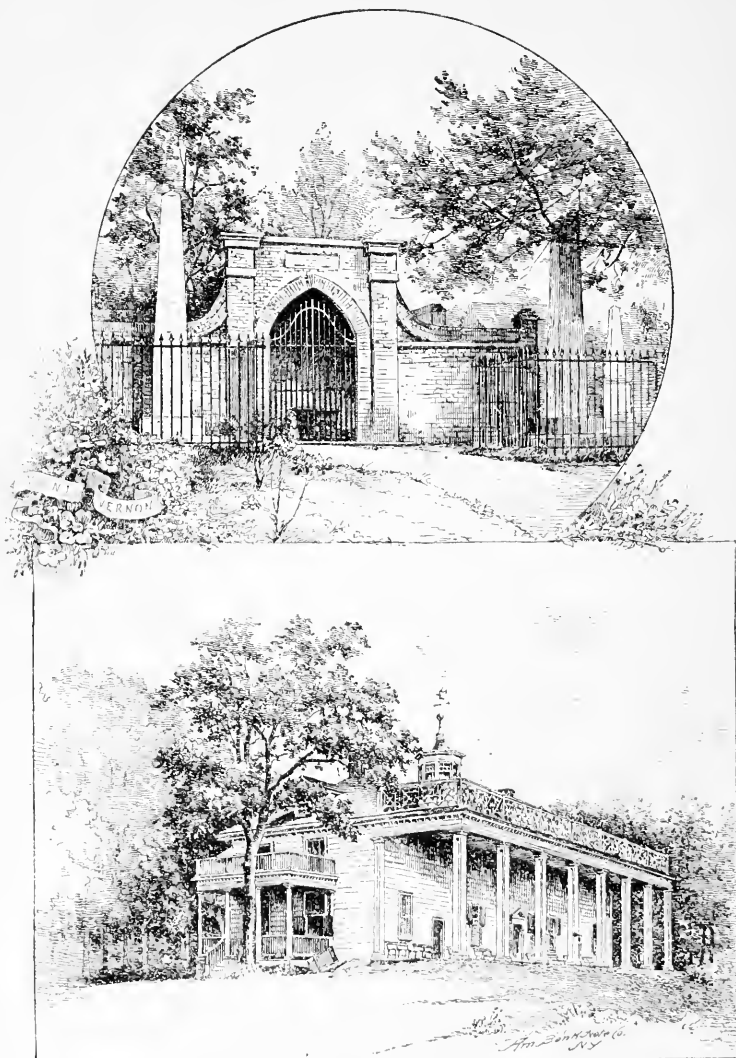
BLADENSBURG.

Bladensburg is located on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, six miles from Washington. It received its name from Martin Bladen, a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantation. The town is an old one (1750) and previous to the Revolutionary War was of considerable importance. The Anacostia River, upon which it is situated, was once navigable to the town. Bladensburg has a place in history as the field of the disastrous battle that took place there Aug. 24, 1814, from which victory the British marched into Washington. The celebrated duelling ground is about one mile southeast of the town. It was the site of many bloody contests; among the most deplorable was that between Commodores Decatur and Barron in 1820, in which Decatur was mortally wounded.

ARLINGTON.

Arlington, the location of the National Military Cemetery, is situated on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, about four miles from Washington. It was originally the property of Martha Custis Washington, the wife of Gen'l Washington, and was eventually inherited by the wife of Gen'l Robt. E. Lee, who resided at Arlington until the beginning of the late war.

On account of a failure to pay the direct tax levied by the government in 1862, the United States took possession of the property, and on the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln part of the estate was made a military cemetery. A suit was brought by a member of the Lee family after the war, for the recovery of the property, in which the



Government was defeated. It was finally purchased by the Government from George Washington Park Custis, for \$150,000. Arlington now contains the graves of 11,915 Union soldiers.

MT. VERNON.

Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, is situated on the western bank of the Potomac, about sixteen miles from Washington.

In 1856 "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union" was incorporated for the purpose of securing the mansion and contiguous grounds of Mt. Vernon.

Their object is to restore the mansion and grounds as far as possible to their original condition. Numerous relics and other remembrances of Washington will be found within the building, which stands near the brow of a sloping hill about one hundred and twenty-five feet above the river. The adjacent grounds are beautifully wooded with choice shade trees, planted by Washington when a young man.

The estate originally contained 8000 acres, but after the death of Washington numerous tracts were sold by his heirs from time to time, until now all that remains is the present farm containing two hundred acres.

The tomb of Washington is located on the road leading from the river landing, and consists of a large vault extending into a bank in a thickly wooded dell. It is built of brick with iron gratings, through which can be seen within a massive marble sarcophagus, containing the remains of Washington.

HORSE CAR ROUTES.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY. Cars every four minutes during the day. From 17th Street south of Pennsylvania Ave., passing the State, War and Navy Department building and Corcoran Art Gallery to H St., thence to 14th St., to F St., to 5th St., to Louisiana Ave., to Indiana Ave., passing Judiciary Square, to C St., passing the Baltimore & Ohio depot, to Delaware Ave., thence to B St. N. where the E. Capitol branch leaves, thence to the Senate extension.

The Georgetown and East Capitol St. Branch cars run every six minutes during the day, over same route as main line going west, which it leaves at H and 17th Sts. N. W., thence to Connecticut Ave., thence along P St., crossing Rock Creek over a fine bridge, entering

Georgetown at West St., thence to High, thence to Fayette, passing the Convent of the Visitation, thence to 2d, thence to High, thence to Dunbarton, to Montgomery, to West, from where the return to Washington is made over the same route.

The East Capitol extension extends from B. St. N. to 1st St. E., thence to East Capitol St. and thence to Lincoln Square.

Ninth Street Branch cars run every eight minutes during the day. Start at Boundary, passing Mt. Vernon Place, the Patent Office, and Masonic and Lincoln Halls, to B St., passing the Centre Market, to 6th St., to Missouri Ave., thence to 4½ St., to Arsenal Gate.

Silver Spring Branch starts at northern terminus of 7th St. line and follows the 7th St. road a distance of one and one-half miles, passing the Schuetzen Park and Howard University, to the road leading to the Soldiers' Home and Rock Creek Church.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY. From the Treasury, 15th St. and New York Ave., thence to Massachusetts Ave., to H St., thence passing the Government Printing Office, to the terminus at H and Boundary. Cars every ten minutes.

CAPITOL, NORTH O STREET AND SOUTH WASHINGTON RAILROAD, or "The Belt Line," so called from the circuitous route it traverses. It starts on Maryland Ave., at the foot of Capitol Hill and extends along to Virginia Ave., passing near the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institute, along 12th St., passing the Agricultural Department, to Ohio Ave., to 14th St., to Pennsylvania Ave., to E St., to 11th St., to O St. Returning, cars take P St., to 4th St., to G St., to 1st St. west, passing near the Capitol Grounds, to Maryland Ave. its starting point. It intersects all the principal railway lines.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILWAY, Main Branch. Starts on Bridge St. at High St., Georgetown, Bridge St. to 20th St., crossing Rock Creek from 20th St. to Pennsylvania Ave., passing Mill's Statue of Washington, Corcoran Art Gallery, La Fayette Square, War Department, President's House and Treasury, along 15th St. to Pennsylvania Ave., thence to west gate of the Capitol at 1st St. W., skirting the Capitol grounds on the B St. side, where it again strikes Pennsylvania Ave., along which it extends to 8th St., thence to Navy Yard at M St.

Fourteenth St. Branch, from the Treasury, 15th St. and New York Ave., thence to 14th St., thence to the Boundary where it terminates. Cars run every ten minutes.

Seventh St. Branch starts at the Boundary and 7th St., follows the latter street to the Potomac River, passing North Market, Mt. Vernon Place, Patent and Post Offices, and Odd Fellows' Hall. These cars pass the Centre Market, cross the Mall near the Smithsonian Grounds and run to and upon the wharves, from which point the steamers leave for Mt. Vernon and Alexandria and other points. Cars every five minutes.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON. On Vermont Avenue, near the President's House, capacity, 325 guests.

EBBITT. Corner F and 14th Streets N. W., capacity, 350 guests.

HARRIS HOUSE. E Street (facing Penna. Avenue) between 13th and 14th Streets N. W. Rooms without board. Capacity, 200 guests.

ST. JAMES. Corner of Penna. Avenue and 6th Street N. W. European plan.

ST. MARC. Corner of Penna. Avenue and 7th Street N. W. European plan.

METROPOLITAN. On Penna. Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets N. W. Capacity, 300 guests.

NATIONAL. On Penna. Avenue, corner of 6th Street N. W. Capacity, 500 guests.

RIGGS HOUSE. Corner of 15th and G Streets N. W.

TREMONT. Corner of 2d Street and Indiana Ave., near B. & O. Depot.

WILLARD'S. On Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street N. W. Capacity, 500 guests.

WORMLEY'S. On 15th and H Streets N. W. Capacity, 150 guests.

These are the principal hotels. There are other hotels at lower rates.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner E and 15th Streets N. W.

NATIONAL THEATRE. On E Street, between 13th and 14th Streets N. W., with front on Pennsylvania Avenue.

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE. On 9th Street N. W., south of Pennsylvania Avenue.

THEATRE COMIQUE. At the corner of C and 11th Streets N. W.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL. Navy Yard, 8th Street S. E.

MASONIC HALL. Corner of F and 9th Streets N. W.

LINCOLN HALL. Corner of D and 9th Streets N. W.

WILLARD'S HALL. F Street, between 14th and 15th Streets N. W.

FRANKLIN HALL. N. W. corner of C and 6th Streets N. W.

RATES OF FARE FOR HACKS, CABS, ETC.

(Extract from Police Regulations.)

	BY THE HOUR.	
	Ret. 5 a.m. and 12.30 a.m.	Bet 12 30 a.m. and 5 a.m.
For one passenger or two passengers, for the first hour	\$0.75	\$1.00
For each additional quarter of an hour or part thereof .....	.20	.25
Provided, That for multiples of one hour the charge shall be at the rate per hour of. ....	.75	1.00
For three or four passengers, for the first hour	1.00	1.25
For each additional quarter of an hour or part thereof .....	.25	.35
Provided, That for multiples of one hour the charge shall be at the rate per hour of.	1.00	1.25

BY THE TRIP.

By the trip of fifteen squares or less, for each passenger .....	.25	.40
For each additional five squares or part thereof .....	.10	.15
Provided, That for multiples of fifteen squares the charge shall be at the rate, for each fifteen squares, of .....	.25	.40

Provided, That in the case of a two-horse hack engaged at a livery stable, the proprietor or driver thereof may, by special agreement made in advance with the passenger, charge according to such special agreement. And Provided Further, That hacks engaged upon the street, drawn by two horses, and with seats for four passengers, may charge by the hour at rates not to exceed \$1.50 for the first hour and 25 cents for each additional one-quarter hour. In all cases when a hack is not engaged by the hour it shall be considered as being engaged by the trip. Provided Further, That a two-horse hack, as above, shall not be required to take less than two passengers.

The fare to any point outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown shall, in all cases, be charged by the hour or part of an hour, and if the hack is dismissed outside the said cities a charge of 25 cents additional may be made.

Each passenger shall be entitled to have conveyed, without extra charge, one trunk or other traveling-box or bag : Provided, That there be no more than two trunks or other traveling-boxes or bags to be conveyed at any one time for the person or persons hiring the hack. If there be more than two trunks, traveling-boxes or bags, the driver shall be entitled to 25 cents for each one additional to the two. Each passenger shall be entitled also to have conveyed, without charge, such other small packages as can be conveniently carried within the hack, and the driver shall load and unload all baggage without charge.

In case of any disagreement between the driver of a hack and the passenger, the same may be referred by the passenger to the nearest police station, whither the driver shall convey him without discussion or delay, and the decision of the Lieutenant of Police or other officer in charge of such station shall be conclusive; and in case the passenger is about to leave by railroad, stage, or steamboat, such disagreement shall be summarily decided by the police officer or principal police officer on duty at the station or other place of departure.

HACK STANDS.

The following locations are designated as stands for vehicles:

West side of 15th Street, N. W., south of the entrance to the Executive grounds.

West side of 15½ Street, north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Space at the intersection of C and 7th Streets and Louisiana Avenue, N. W.

East side of New Jersey Avenue, near B. & O. R. R. Depot.

North side of New York Avenue, from east side of 7th Street, W.

South side of D Street, from 11th to 12th Streets, N. W.

Sixth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.

East side of 1st Street, W., near Pease Monument.

Southeast corner of 3d Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Southeast corner of 4½ Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

South side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 13th and 13½ Streets, N. W.

North side of Louisiana Avenue east of 9th Street, N. W.

North side of Louisiana Avenue, between 5th and 6th Sts., N. W.

South side of B Street, N. W., near 7th Street, N. W.

I Street, N. W., southwest corner McPherson Square.

East side of 17th Street, N. W., north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Thomas Circle, intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont Avenues and M and 14th Streets, N. W.

Iowa Circle, intersection of Vermont and Rhode Island Avenues and P and 13th Streets, N. W.

North side of M Street, N. W., between Connecticut Avenue and 18th Street, N. W.

Northeast side of Dupont Circle, intersection of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts Avenues and 19th Street, N. W.

Southeast part of Washington Circle, intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Avenues and 23d Street, N. W.

Scott Circle, intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Avenues and 16th Street, N. W.

CITY POST OFFICE.

Louisiana Avenue S. side, near 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The Money Order Office is on the second floor of the same building. Open from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Main Office, corner 15th and F Streets.

BRANCHES.

B. & O. Depot,
No. 133 B Street, S. E.
Navy Yard.
613 Penna. Av. under Met. H'l.
9th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
Gen'l P. O. Dep't Building.
12th Street wharf.
Willard's Hotel.
Arlington Hotel.
Ebbitt House.
Riggs House.
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.
14th Street and Mass. Ave.

1114 Connecticut Avenue.
32d and Bridge Sts. (Geo'town.)
U. S. Capitol.
Government Printing Office.
Interior Department.
Pension Office.
Treasury Department.
Department of Justice.
Executive Mansion.
State, War and Navy Dep'ts.
Agricultural Department.
National Museum.
Signal Office.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist, 13th Street between G and H Streets, N. W.
Second Church, corner of Virginia Avenue and 4th Street, S. E.
E Street Church, south side, between 6th and 7th Streets, N. W.
Calvary Church, corner of H and 8th Streets, N. W.
Fifth Baptist Church, D Street near 4½ Street, S. W.
North Baptist Church, 14th Street near R Street, N. W.
Kendall Mission Chapel, corner 13½ and D Streets, S. W.
Calvary Mission Chapel, corner of 5th and P Streets, N. W.
Metropolitan Baptist Chapel, corner of A and 6th Streets, N. E.
Gay Street Baptist, corner of Congress and Gay Streets, Georgetown.

BAPTIST—COLORED.

Second Baptist, 3d Street near I Street, N. W.
Third Baptist, Franklin between P and Q Streets, N. W.
Fourth Baptist, R Street between 12th and 13th Streets, N. W.
Fifth Baptist, Vermont Avenue between Q and R Streets, N. W.
Sixth Baptist, near corner of 6th and G Streets, S. W.
Nineteenth Street, corner of 19th and I Streets, N. W.
Shiloh, L Street between 16th and 17th Streets, N. W.
Rehoboth, 1st Street near O Street, S. W.
Mt. Zion, F Street between 3d and 4½ Streets, S. W.
Liberty Church, E Street corner of 18th Street, N. W.
Abyssinian, Vermont Avenue corner of R Street, N. W.
L Street Baptist, corner of 4th and L Streets, N. W.
Enon, corner of 6th Street and South Carolina Avenue, S. E.
Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 6th Street between L and M Streets, N. E.
First Baptist Church, Dunbarton and Monroe Streets, Georgetown.

CHRISTADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.

Christadelphian Synagogue, Circuit Court Room, City Hall.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian Church, Vermont Avenue between N and O Streets, N. W.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational Church, corner of 10th and G Streets, N. W.

EPISCOPAL.

St. John's Church, corner of 16th and H Streets, N. W.

Epiphany Church, G Street between 13th and 14th Streets, N. W.

Trinity Church, corner of 3d and C Streets, N. W.

Church of the Ascension, corner of Massachusetts Avenue and 12th St., N. W.

Christ Church, G Street between 6th and 7th Streets, S. E.

Grace Church, D Street between 8th and 9th Streets, S. W.

Church of the Incarnation, corner of 12th and N Streets, N. W.

St. Mark's Church, 3d Street between A and B Streets, S. E.

St. Paul's Church, 23d Street, N. W., south of Pennsylvania Avenue Circle.

Church of the Holy Communion, 22d Street near E Street, N. W.

Church of the Holy Cross, corner of 19th and P Streets, N. W.

St. Andrew's Church, 14th and Corcoran Streets, N. W.

St. James' Parish, services 819 H Street, N. E.

St. Paul's Church, Rock Creek, near Soldiers' Home.

Emanuel Church, Washington Street, Uniontown.

Christ Church, corner of Congress and Beall Streets, Georgetown.

St. John's Church, 2d and Potomac Streets, Georgetown.

Grace Church, between Bridge and Water Streets, Georgetown.

St. Albans, High Street, extended Georgetown.

EPISCOPAL—COLORED.

St. Mary's Chapel, 23d Street between H and I Streets.

FRIENDS MEETING-HOUSE.

Meeting-House (Orthodox), 13th Street between R and S Streets, N. W.

Meeting-House (Hicksite), I Street between 18th and 19th Streets, N. W.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

First Reformed Church, corner of 6th and N Streets, N. W.

HEBREW SYNAGOGUES.

Congregation Adas Israel, corner of 6th and G Streets, N. W.

Washington Hebrew Congregation, 8th Street between H and I Streets, N. W.

LUTHERAN.

St. Paul's Church, corner of 11th and H Streets, N. W.

Memorial Church, corner of N and 14th Streets, N. W.

German Evangelical Cong. of Trinity, corner of 4th and E Streets, N. W.

German Evangelical Church, corner of 20th and G Streets, N. W.

German Evangelical St. John's Church, 4½ Street, S. W.

Capitol Hill Mission, 1st Street near C Street, S. E.

German Evangelical Association, 6th Street between L and M Streets, N. W.

Lutheran Church, corner of High and 4th Streets, Georgetown.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan, corner 4½ and C Streets, N. W.

Foundry Church, corner of 14th and G Streets, N. W.

Wesley Chapel, corner of 5th and F Streets, N. W.

McKendree Church, Massachusetts Ave. between 9th and 10th Streets, N. W.

Ryland Chapel, corner of 10th and D Streets, S. W.

Union Chapel, 20th Street near Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Waugh Chapel, corner of 3d and A Streets, N. E.

Hamline Church, corner of 9th and P Streets, N. W.

Grace Chapel, corner of 9th and S Streets, N. W.

Fourth Street Church, 4th St. between South Carolina Ave. and G St., S. E.

Twelfth Street Church, corner of 12th and E Streets, S. E.

Fletcher Chapel, corner of New York Avenue and 4th Street, N. W.

Gorsuch Chapel, corner of L and 4½ Streets, S. W.

Providence Chapel, corner of 2d and I Streets, N. E.

Mt. Zion Chapel, corner of 15th and R Streets, N. W.

McKendree Mission, H Street between 8th and 9th Streets, N. E.

Memorial M. E. Chapel, H and 11th Streets, N. E.

Uniontown, opposite the Navy Yard.

Dunbarton Street, between Congress and High Streets, Georgetown.

West Georgetown Church, corner of Fayette and 7th Streets, Georgetown.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—SOUTH.

Mt. Vernon Church, corner of 9th and K Streets, N. W.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Methodist Protestant Church, 9th Street between E and F Streets, N. W.

First M. P. Church, Virginia Avenue near Navy Yard.

M. P. Mission, corner of 8th Street and North Carolina Avenue, S. E.

Congress Street Church, between Bridge and Gay Streets, Georgetown.

Mount Pleasant Church, corner of Fayette and High Streets, Georgetown.

METHODIST—COLORED.

Wesley Zion, D Street between 2d and 3d Streets, S. W.

Union Wesley, 23d Street near L Street, N. W.

John Wesley, Connecticut Avenue near L Street, N. W.

Galbraith Chapel, L Street between 4th and 5th Streets, N. W.

Israel Bethel, corner of B and 1st Streets, S. W.

Union Bethel, M Street between 15th and 16th Streets, N. W.

St. Paul's Chapel, 8th Street between D and E Streets, S. W.

Mt. Pisgah Chapel, 10th Street between Q and R Streets, N. W.

Asbury, corner of 11th and K Streets, N. W.

Ebenezer, corner of D and 4th Streets, S. E.

Asbury Mission, corner Boundary and 9th Streets, N. W.

Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Beall Street between Montgomery and Monroe Streets, Georgetown.

Mt. Zion M. E. Church, West Street, Georgetown.

A. M. E. Church, Hillsdale, D. C.

A. M. E. Church, Good Hope, D. C.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Temple of the New Jerusalem, North Capitol Street between B and C Streets, N. E.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian Church, 4½ St. between Louisiana Ave. and C St., N. W.

New York Avenue Church, New York Ave. between 13th and 14th Sts., N. W.

Fourth Church, 9th Street between G and H Streets, N. W.

Assembly's Church, corner of 5th and I Streets, N. W.

Sixth Church, 6th Street near Maryland Avenue, S. W.

Western Presbyterian Church, H Street between 19th and 20th Streets, N. W.

Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th and B Streets, S. E.

North Presbyterian, N Street between 9th and 10th Streets, N. W.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 7th Street between D and E Streets, S. W.

Reformed Presbyterian, 1st Street between N and O Streets, S. W.

Central Presbyterian, corner of 3d and I Streets, N. W.

Eastern Presbyterian, 8th Street between F and G Streets, N. E.

Gurley Mission, Boundary near 7th Street, N. W.

West Street Presbyterian, between Congress and High Streets, Georgetown.

PRESBYTERIAN—COLORED.

Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 15th Street between I and K Streets, N. W.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Patrick's Church, G Street between 9th and 10th Streets, N. W.

St. Peter's Church, corner of 2d and C Streets, S. E.

St. Matthew's Church, corner of 15th and H Streets, N. W.

St. Mary's Church, 5th Street near H Street, N. W.

St. Dominic's Church, corner of 6th and E Streets, S. W.

St. Aloysius' Church, corner of N. Capitol and I Streets, N. W.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of 8th and N Streets, N. W.

St. Stephen's Church, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 25th Street, N. W.

St. Joseph's Church (German), corner of 2d and C Streets, N. E.

Trinity Church, corner of 1st and L Street, Georgetown.

St. Teresa's Church, Uniontown.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—COLORED.

St. Augustine's Church, 15th Street near L Street, N. W.

UNITARIAN.

All Soul's Church, corner of 14th and L Streets, N. W.

UNIVERSALIST.

Church of Our Father, corner of 13th and L Streets, N. W.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

The first and best advice to give is—don't hurry. The attrition of haste spoils many an otherwise pleasant journey. To do justice to the many distinctive and enjoyable features of the National Capital an extended visit is necessary. But as many tourists are pressed for time and yet desire to see as much as possible of the city, how to do this is a matter of moment. Take a carriage or hansom with an intelligent driver and drive through the centre of the city, embracing the central portions of Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th, 9th and F Streets; afterwards through the fashionable West End. A drive through Connecticut Avenue from La Fayette Park to Dupont Circle returning via Massachusetts Avenue, includes much of the "palatial section." Then by driving on 7th Street, below Pennsylvania Avenue, the grounds of the "Mall" may be inspected, upon which are located the Smithsonian Institute, the National Museum, the Department of Agriculture Building, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and the Washington Monument. This ride will include the White House, Treasury Building, all the Department Buildings, and many fine churches and other objects of interest. This ride may be continued by including the grounds of the Capitol and then down East Capitol Street as far as Lincoln Square, returning by way of North Carolina and Pennsylvania Avenues.

Do not slight the Capitol as a hasty inspection will fail to reveal its many wonders. The White House is open to visitors every week day from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The department buildings are open to visitors from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are the days on which there is no charge for admission to the Corcoran Art Gallery; on other days the admission is 25 cts. Gallery open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Steamer for Mt. Vernon leaves wharf foot of 7th Street every morning at 10 a.m., returning at 3.30 p.m. Fare \$1.00, including admission to Grounds and Mansion.

LOCATION OF POINTS OF INTEREST.

U. S. Capitol, Capitol Hill.

Congressional Library, Capitol Hill.

Executive Mansion, Pennsylvania Ave., bet. 15th and 17th Sts.

State, War and Navy Departments, Pennsylvania Ave. and 17th St.

Treasury Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street.

Post Office Department, between E and F and 7th and 8th Sts.

Patent Office, between F and G and 7th and 9th Streets.

General Land Office, in Patent Office.

Interior Department, in Patent Office.

Agricultural Department, between 12th and 14th Streets, S. W.

Smithsonian Institution, between 7th and 12th Streets, S. W.

National Museum, between 7th and 12th Streets, S. W.

U. S. Coast Survey, New Jersey Ave., south of Pennsylvania Ave.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and B Streets, S. W.
 Department of Justice, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Treasury.
 Army Medical Museum, 10th Street between E and F Streets.
 Government Printing Office, H and North Capitol Streets.
 Court of Claims, 1509 Pennsylvania Avenue.
 Military Barracks, foot of 4½ Street, S. W.
 Corcoran Art Gallery, Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street.
 National Board of Health, 1410 G Street.
 Government Hospital for Insane, opposite Navy Yard.
 Navy Yard, foot of 8th Street, S. E.
 U. S. Naval Hospital, Pennsylvania Avenue and 9th Street, S. E.
 Soldiers' Home, 7th Street, north of Boundary Street.
 Washington Monument, Mall, south of Executive Mansion.
 Howard University, 7th, north of Boundary Street.
 Pension Office, 4th and F Streets, N. W.
 National Observatory, foot of 24th Street.
 Congressional Cemetery, 19th and E Streets, S. E.
 Botanical Garden, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 1st and 2d Streets.
 District Government Offices, 1st Street, near Indiana Avenue.
 City Post Office, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th Streets.
 Columbia Institute for Deaf and Dumb, M and Boundary Sts., N. E.
 District Courts, City Hall.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th, between D and E Streets.
 Masonic Temple, 9th and F Streets.
 National Rifles' Armory, G, between 9th and 10th Streets.
 Providence Hospital, 2d and D Streets, S. E.
 Children's Hospital, W, between 12th and 13th Streets.
 Columbia Hospital for Women, Pennsylvania Ave. and 25th St.
 Freedmen's Hospital, 5th and Boundary Streets.
 Louise Home, 15th Street and Massachusetts Avenue.
 Bureau of Statistics, 407 15th Street.
 Quartermaster's Department, Pennsylvania Avenue, cor. 15th Street.
 Signal Corps, 1725 G Street.
 Navy Pay Office, 15th Street, corner New York Avenue.
 United States Pension Agency, 4th and F Streets, N. W.
 Convent of Visitation, 1500 35th Street.
 Marine Barracks, 8th Street, S. E.
 The Y. M. C. A., 1409-1411 New York Avenue. Educational
 Classes, Reading and Social Rooms, Library, Gymnasium,
 Reception Rooms. Visitors always welcome at the Association
 Building.
 Humane Society, 1224 F Street, N. W.
 Glenwood Cemetery, Lincoln Avenue, N. W. of Boundary.
 Graceland Cemetery, 15th and H Streets, N. E.
 Mt. Olive Cemetery, Bladensburg road.
 Oak Hill Cemetery, head of 30th Street, Georgetown.
 The House where Lincoln died, 516 10th Street, N. W.

HARPER'S FERRY.

On the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, fifty five miles west from Washington, the village of Harper's Ferry lies at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. One has but to repeat the names Potomac, Shenandoah, Harper's Ferry, to have come trooping upon the memory a legion of events and incidents that crowd the pages of the later history of the Republic. At Harper's Ferry the old brick fort from which John Brown badge defiance to Virginia's pride and power, still stands, in full view from the windows of the train.

Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia" declares that the view from Bolivar Heights at Harper's Ferry is worthy a trip across the Atlantic. "Standing," he says, "on a very high point of land, on the right comes the Shenandoah, having ranged the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to seek a vent; on the left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder and pass off to the sea."

At Harper's Ferry the Valley Branch of the B. & O. road diverges from the main line and traverses the famous Shenandoah Valley, passing through the towns of Charlestown, Winchester, Woodstock, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington.

Pleasant Homes, Business Locations, CHEAP LANDS, *Manufacturing Sites, Etc.*

As this Guide will undoubtedly reach the hands of many people who contemplate changing their location, we desire to call especial attention to a section of country penetrated by the B. & O. R. R. which offers unequaled advantages for every branch of industry.

The States of West Virginia and Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia are attracting the attention of people in all sections of the United States, Canada and Europe. During the year 1888 there was a large influx of northern and western people into this district; some engaging in agricultural pursuits, others in manufacturing and other enterprises.

Considering the vast undeveloped resources, church privileges, educational advantages, fertility of soil, values of land, the healthful climate, convenience to the National Capital and the best markets in the country, no section of the United States offers greater inducements to persons seeking prosperous and pleasant homes than that tributary to the B. & O., east of the Ohio River.

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Further information about the country can be ascertained upon application to

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